

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## INFORMATION REPORT

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SECURITY INFORMATION

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Mobilization

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1. [ ] information on the mobilization of the 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, and 1933 classes: 25X1

- b. [ ] about two percent of the men called for induction were rejected [ ] physical deficiencies. The induction medical examination was very cursory and only evidence of positive TB or of being a cripple exempted a recruit. Sometimes units returned inducted recruits for physical deficiencies. [ ] in Bielitz- 25X1 Heilstaette (W50-33, W17-29) (March-July 1952), one soldier was found to be physically unfit for even noncombat duty and was then demobilized. [ ] numerous recruits who were reclassified in their units from combat to 25X1 noncombat duty due to physical deficiencies.

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- (c) Men who worked in armament industries, or had key positions in heavy industry, or were employed in ministries in almost any capacity were deferred. [redacted] representatives of the Ministry of Armed Forces and of other pertinent ministries, such as the Ministry of Heavy Industry or Metallurgy, decided, in conjunction with the Voenkomat, just how many men were to be used for military and how many for labor services [see paragraphs 16-21 below]. Students in universities or technical schools were given deferment to enable them to complete their studies. 25X1
- (d) [redacted] members of the 1928 and 1929 classes were inducted at the age of 20 instead of at 19. Members of all classes registered when they reached the age of 18 and some were called for induction within one year and others after two, according to decisions reached by the individual Voenkomat. 25X1

- (e) [redacted] 25X1

- (f) [redacted] the Frankfurt/Oder Replacement Depot, [redacted] there were two replacement depots, one for officers and one for RM. On 16 Mar 52, Maj (Pnu) Ivanov, a permanent member of the Frankfurt/Oder Replacement Depot, escorted a group of officers to their new stations. 25X1
- [redacted] 25X1

- (g) [redacted] 25X1

### Demobilization

2. In October 1952, [redacted] about 150-160 RM, 21 NCOs and privs of the 1928 and 1929 classes were demobilized. 25X1

[redacted] 25X1

Not all 1928 and 1929 NCOs and privs were demobilized, however; specialists, such as airplane instrument maintenance men, radio operators, machinists, auto mechanics, and airplane engine specialists, were not demobilized, nor was any explanation or later date of demobilization given. The political officers tried to persuade all specialists to re-enlist (averkharobnik - re-enlistee) and succeeded in persuading a few.

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3. In October 1952, [ ] a train of 18-20 cars in the Altes Lager, Juterbog, Replacement Depot. Each car held about 40 demobilized EM, who were returning to the USSR. At that time another train was being readied to leave for the USSR with demobilized soldiers. There was a replacement or collection depot in the Altes Lager, which processed all demobilized EM, not only from Juterbog and the 25th Air Army, but from the entire GOFG. [ ] more replacements arrived in Juterbog than the number being demobilized, [ ]

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General

4. [ ] the 653d Avn Maint Base was being increased in strength. [ ] in 1945 the 653d was composed of 50 EM and 10 Soviet male and female civilians. In July 1952, [ ] the 653d, [ ] had about 150-160 EM, 10 EW, and five Soviet female civilians. 25X1
5. In October 1952, 30 replacements, possibly of the 1933 class, arrived in the 653d. Of this number 21 were demobilized and eight or 10 others were scheduled for demobilization. [ ] 12 other EM of the same class were scheduled to be assigned to the 653d as replacements, increasing the strength of the 653d by 11 to 13 EM. 25X1
6. [ ] in the GOFG Medical Instructors' School in Bielitz-Heilstaette in March 1952. There were 200 EM students at the school at the time who were receiving instruction in first aid, 300 students were enrolled for the course of instruction which began in June 1952. There was no increase, however, in the teaching staff or permanent personnel of the school. Of the Soviets there, 19 officers were regular army men, [ ] 25X1
7. In the 653d Avn Maint Base there were conscripted NCOs of the 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, and 1930 classes, and pvts of the 1930, 1931, 1932, and 1933 classes. [ ] Among the officers, there were 26 regular army and five reserve officers. 25X1
8. In the Medical Instructors' School at Bielitz there were two re-enlisted sergeants and three NCOs of the 1929 or 1930 class, as well as about 30 pvts, of the 1930, 1931, 1932, and 1933 classes, who were employed as cooks or were connected with supply and administrative functions.
9. Officers received 30 days' annual leave, and travel time which was computed in respect to the geographical location of their homes. Seventy-five days was the maximum leave and travel time allowed. The leave had to be taken all at once and could not be spent outside of the USSR, but [ ] some officers were ordered to spend their leave in health and rest resorts in Pizen /4954N-1322E/, Karlsbad (Karlovy Vary) /5013N-1254E/, or in an unknown location on the Czech-Sov Zone of Germany border. The rest centers were under Army control and carried so many restrictions that no officer volunteered or wanted to spend his leave there. All officers [ ] went home to the USSR to be free to move as they pleased while on leave. 25X1

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10. There was no prescribed leave policy for EM. Some EM with four years of service received no leave, while others managed to get two leaves annually, each of 14 days. It was customary for COs to reward good political work, good conduct, and outstanding discipline or training by giving the EM 14 days' leave. Airplane or radio mechanics who overfilled the prescribed daily work norm received leaves.

Officers could obtain leaves only if some one else could carry on their work.

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### Reserve Officers Called to Duty

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officers, all reserves.

- (a) A major, age about 36, a medical officer.
- (b) A captain, age about 35, a pharmacist.
- (c) A senior lieutenant, age about 35, a dentist.
- (d) A lieutenant, age about 30, a medical officer.

These four officers were recalled by various Rayvonenkomats in the Tauric Military District, and were assigned to units in the GOFB.

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15. there were the following four reserve officers in the 653d Avn Maint Base:

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- (a) A major, age about 38, assigned as technical inspector of aircraft.
- (b) A senior lieutenant, age about 42, recalled in 1950 and assigned as finance officer.
- (c) A lieutenant, age about 28, recalled in 1952 and assigned as QM supply officer.
- (d) A lieutenant, age about 35, assigned as inspector of airplane radios.

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Labor Service

16. [ ] in wartime as well as in peacetime, the following method was used to secure labor service personnel: The directors and personnel officers of various factories submitted a list of good workers and key men to their respective ministries (Heavy Industry, Armament, Machines, Metallurgy). Representatives of the Armed Forces Ministry checked the lists and instructed the pertinent Voenkomat not to draft the men concerned. 25X1
17. Graduates of factory work schools (Fabrichno-Zavodskoye Obucheniye - FZO) and trade schools (Remeslennoye Uchilishche - RU) were all called for induction. If they fell in the above category [see paragraph 16 above], they were exempt as long as the factory personnel officer deemed it necessary. The majority of FZO and RU graduates were drafted and were assigned to appropriate branches. For example, a radio man would be assigned to the Signal Corps; a tank factory employee, to the Armored Corps; men who worked on guns, to the Artillery; men who worked on ships, to the Navy; etc.
18. [ ] about 85 per cent of the men in each class legally liable for military service were actually inducted. [ ] information on this cannot be considered more than just guess work. 25X1  
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- (a) Two per cent were rejected for physical reasons.
  - (b) Two per cent were deferred to enable them to complete their studies.
  - (c) About one per cent were exempted because of work connected with the ministries.
  - (d) About 10 per cent were exempted by virtue of their being key workers in various factories.
19. In the factories in Kherson /4633N-3237E/ about 15 per cent of each class were exempted; however, the overall percentage in each military district depended on the industries within the given area. In farm areas perhaps only two per cent might have been exempted, whereas in the Donbassor Urals the exemption might have been more than 20 per cent.
20. [ ] the men called for induction but exempted in order to continue factory work had to enroll in the Volunteer Society for Cooperation with the Army, Air Force, and Navy (Dobrovolnoye Obshchestvo Sodeystviya Armii, Aviatsiy i Flotu - DOSAAF) and received some para-military training a few weeks each year. [ ] 25X1  
[ ] 25X1
21. [ ] There was a concerted drive to have young girls attend special courses in construction work, such as welding, stone cutting, cement mixing, etc. In the Stalin cannery in Kherson the proportion was 60 per cent male to 40 per cent female. In FZO and RU schools there were about 80 per cent male to 20 per cent female. In foundries and heavy industry the percentage was 90 per cent male to 10 per cent female. There were more women than men, however, on collective farms (kolkhozy). Kolkhoz life was hard and, since it paid poorly, most young men tried to obtain employment in factories, and only children, the aged, and women worked in kolkhozy. Women were not conscripted to work in

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factories but worked there on a voluntary basis; however, when the government needed people on certain jobs they were then drafted.

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### Women in the Soviet Army

22. There was a considerable number of women in the Soviet Army

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- (a) At the age of 18 all women were subpoenaed to appear before the Voenkomat. Those who attended institutes, colleges, technical schools, or worked in armament factories were exempted. Married women and unmarried mothers were likewise exempted. All others were drafted into the Army, received a uniform and regular Army pay, and underwent political training, technical job training, some theoretical weapons training, lectures on hygiene, first aid, CW, etc. They were billeted and came under the same restrictions as did the male troops.  
in Bielitz, the GOF Hospital (staff of 500) had 300 female soldiers, with the ranks of pvt through m/sgt, employed as nurses, cooks, waitresses, cleaning women, laboratory technicians, typists, administrative personnel, etc. 25X1
- (b) GOF hospital was due to receive more female soldiers in September 1952. 25X1
- (c) There were about 10 female soldiers in the 653d Avn Maint Base. The 24th Air Army had a great many female soldiers employed as technicians in navigation, meteorology, and in telephone and radio offices, in addition to the positions listed above. There were several thousand female soldiers in the 24th Air Army and a considerable number in the ground forces.
- (d) overall female mobilization was introduced at the end of 1951. The girls came from all republics of the USSR, and enlisted for the following terms of service: 25X1
  - (1) Two years in the ground forces.
  - (2) Three years in the Air Force.
  - (3) Four years in Naval shore establishments and Naval Air Forces (no women were assigned to seagoing units).
- (e) Female soldiers could marry Soviet civilians and officers. Technically, they could marry any Soviet citizen, but Soviet conscripted EM were not permitted to marry while in the service. Some girls married while in the Sov Zone of Germany, in which event each party concluded his prescribed tour of duty, regardless of whether or not it entailed separation from his mate.
- (f) Most of the female soldiers lived very loose lives. There were many abortions, and many girls were returned to the USSR because of pregnancy.
- (g) There were a considerable number of women officers employed as interpreters or assigned to the Medical Corps, QM, and the Administrative Services. Women officers were assigned only to hq units and were never with field units.

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- (h) [ ] Soviet female medical officers also were recalled from the reserves. Each student was automatically given a commission in the reserve upon graduation from a medical school. 25X1
- (1) About 20 per cent of the doctors at the GOFG hospital in Bielitz were females.

Civilians with the Soviet Army

23. During the spring of 1952 [ ] the GOFG was replacing all German laborers, such as firemen, carpenters, electricians, plumbers, machinists, barbers, etc, with Soviet male civilians, recruited in the USSR with promises of high pay and good living conditions. The male civilians concerned lived in officers' hotels and had officers' leave and other privileges. 25X1
24. [ ] the change was made in order to tighten security and to preclude German cooks from poisoning Soviet personnel. Soviet authorities believed that the German employees took photographs of equipment and spied for Western powers. 25X1
25. Female civilians, in addition to the female soldiers, were also recruited in the USSR for work with the Army in the Sov Zone of Germany.
26. The medical school in Bielitz had seven Soviet female civilians who worked as typists and secretaries and in administrative and secret document control sections. There were also three Soviet male civilians employed as a chauffeur, fireman, and electrician, respectively.
27. The 653d Avn Maint Base had five Soviet female civilians, two in a drafting room and three in an administrative position.

Military Districts

28. [ ] the following MDs in the USSR: Kiev, Kharkov, Odessa, Tauric, Belorussian, Moscow, Leningrad, and Zakavkaz (Trans-Caucasus). 25X1

Miscellaneous

29. Members of the following nationalities were not being inducted into the Soviet Army: Volga Germans, Crimea Tatars, Kalmyks, and mountaineers of the Mikoyan Chachar region. All members of the above-named nationalities had been deported to Siberia for collaboration with the Germans during WW II and were not considered reliable. The most reliable, and the most pampered, national group [ ] were the Kazaks, who covered themselves with glory in WW II. 25X1

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